



NHI HIEP BRICK - TILE CO-OPERATION

No.1/8 Quyet Thang Quarter, Binh Thang Ward, Di An City, Binh Duong Province
Telephone: 0274. 3749080 - Fax: 0274. 3749287

Stock symbol: NHC

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarter I 2025

As at 31 March 2025

April 2025



SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

Unit: VND

Items	Codes	Notes	Ending balance	Beginning balance
1	2	3	4	5
A. CURRENT ASSETS	100		26.521.754.486	26.227.625.087
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110		5.912.196.882	8.270.746.523
1. Cash	111		912.196.882	970.746.523
2. Cash equivalents	112		5.000.000.000	7.300.000.000
II. Short-term investments	120		3.437.100	3.437.100
1. Trading securities	121		26.044.046	26.044.046
2. Provision for decline in value of trading securities (*)	122		(22.606.946)	(22.606.946)
3. Held to maturity investments	123			
III. Short-term receivables	130		10.238.421.735	9.162.939.834
1. Short-term trade receivables	131		7.105.333.652	6.237.889.955
2. Short-term advances to suppliers	132		10.426.283	10.573.458
3. Short-term inter-company receivables	133		0	0
4. Receivables under schedule of construction contract	134		0	0
5. Short-term loan receivables	135		2.550.000.000	2.550.000.000
6. Other short-term receivables	136		572.661.800	364.476.421
7. Short-term provision for doubtful debts (*)	137			
8. Shortage of assets awaiting resolution	139		0	0
IV. Inventories	140		5.013.389.597	3.719.238.276
1. Inventories	141		5.059.281.943	3.768.166.480
2. Provision for obsolete inventories	149		(45.892.346)	(48.928.204)
V. Other current assets	150		5.354.309.172	5.071.263.354
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151		1.269.035.135	848.877.501
2. Deductible VAT	152		3.903.174.819	4.038.208.304
3. Taxes and other receivables from government budget	153		182.099.218	184.177.549
4. Government bonds purchased for resale	154		0	0
5. Other current assets	155			
B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS	200		75.001.999.409	76.256.067.765
I. Long-term receivables	210		0	0
1. Long-term trade receivables	211		0	0
2. Long-term advances to suppliers	212		0	0
3. Working capital provided to sub-units	213		0	0

Items	Codes	Notes	Ending balance	Beginning balance
4. Long-term inter-company receivables	214		0	0
5. Long-term loan receivables	215		0	0
6. Other long-term receivables	216		0	0
7. Long-term provision for doubtful debts (*)	219		0	0
I. Fixed assets	220		57.610.832.446	58.901.731.972
1. Tangible fixed assets	221		57.107.179.052	58.393.501.610
- Historical costs	222		62.730.107.799	62.730.107.799
- Accumulated depreciation	223		(5.622.928.747)	(4.336.606.189)
2. Finance lease fixed assets	224		0	0
- Historical costs	225		0	0
- Accumulated depreciation	226		0	0
3. Intangible fixed assets	227		503.653.394	508.230.362
- Historical costs	228		860.470.113	860.470.113
- Accumulated depreciation	229		(356.816.719)	(352.239.751)
II. Investment properties	230		1.170.169.670	1.180.803.632
- Historical costs	231		1.999.184.634	1.999.184.634
- Accumulated depreciation	232		(829.014.964)	(818.381.002)
III. Long-term assets in progress	240		422.601.557	0
1. Long-term work in progress	241			
2. Construction in progress	242		422.601.557	
III. Long-term investments	250		15.214.209.380	15.625.314.536
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251		20.643.001.585	20.643.001.585
2. Investments in joint ventures and associates	252			
3. Investments in equity of other entities	253			
2. Provision for long-term investments (*)	254		(5.428.792.205)	(5.017.687.049)
5. Held to maturity investments	255			
V. Other long-term assets	260		584.186.356	548.217.625
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261		584.186.356	548.217.625
2. Deferred income tax assets	262		0	0
3. Long-term equipment and spare parts for replacement	263			
4. Other long-term assets	268		0	0
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	270		101.523.753.895	102.483.692.852
Items	Codes	Notes	Ending balance	Ending balance

Items	Codes	Notes	Ending balance	Ending balance
C. LIABILITIES	300		37.757.318.620	38.723.905.061
I. Short-term liabilities	310		37.754.184.380	38.720.354.361
1. Short-term trade payables	311		17.787.879.724	37.307.542.598
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		272.582.511	49.392.777
3. Taxes and other payables to government budget	313		5.262.331	7.523.647
4. Payables to employees	314		230.240.820	545.946.000
5. Short-term accrued expenses	315		85.000.000	85.000.000
6. Short-term inter-company payables	316		0	0
7. Payables under schedule of construction contract	317			
8. Short-term unearned revenues	318			
9. Other short-term payments	319		1.311.700.784	663.431.129
10. Short-term loans and finance lease liabilities	320		18.000.000.000	0
11. Short-term provisions	321			
12. Bonus and welfare fund	322		61.518.210	61.518.210
13. Price stabilization fund	323			
14. Government bonds purchased for resale	324			
II. Long-term liabilities	330		3.134.240	3.550.700
1. Long-term trade payables	331			
2. Long-term advances from customers	332			
3. Long-term accrued expenses	333			
4. Inter-company payables for operating capital received	334			
5. Long-term inter-company payables	335			
6. Long-term unearned revenues	336			
7. Other long-term payables	337			
8. Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities	338			
9. Convertible bonds	339			
10. Preference shares	340			
11. Deferred income tax payables	341		3.134.240	3.550.700
12. Long-term provisions	342			
13. Science and technology development fund	343			
D. OWNER'S EQUITY	400		63.766.435.275	63.759.787.791
I. Owner's equity	410		63.766.435.275	63.759.787.791
1. Contributed capital	411		30.415.420.000	30.415.420.000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a		30.415.420.000	30.415.420.000
- Preference shares	411b			
2. Capital surplus	412		209.074.994	209.074.994
3. Conversion options on convertible bonds	413			
4. Other capital	414			



Items	Codes	Notes	Ending balance	Ending balance
5. Treasury shares (*)	415			
6. Differences upon asset revaluation	416			
8. Development and investment funds	418		23.242.692.505	23.242.692.505
9. Enterprise reorganization assistance fund	419			
10. Other equity funds	420			
11. Undistributed profit after tax	421		9.899.247.776	9.892.600.292
- Undistributed profit after tax brought forward	421a		9.892.600.292	9.145.528.925
- Undistributed profit after tax FOR the current year	421b		6.647.484	747.071.367
12. Capital expenditure funds	422			
II. Funding sources and other funds	430		0	0
1. Funding sources	431		0	0
2. Funds used for fixed asset acquisition	432		0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES (440=300+400)	440		101.523.753.895	102.483.692.852

Chief Accountant



NGUYEN THI THU PHUONG

Binh Duong, April 25, 2025

Director



LAM THANH LAM

**SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT
FIRST QUARTER 2025**

Unit: VND

Items	Codes	Notes	Current year		Previous year	
			First quarter	Accumulated	First quarter	Accumulated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services	01		18.616.845.502	18.616.845.502	4.090.740.309	4.090.740.309
2. Revenue deductions	02		-	-		
3. Net revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services (10=01-02)	10		18.616.845.502	18.616.845.502	4.090.740.309	4.090.740.309
4. Cost of goods sold and services rendered	11		17.045.748.659	17.045.748.659	2.794.932.880	2.794.932.880
5. Gross profit from sales of goods and rendering of services (20=10-11)	20		1.571.096.843	1.571.096.843	1.295.807.429	1.295.807.429
6. Financial income	21		113.292.341	113.292.341	441.012.088	441.012.088
7. Financial expenses	22		411.105.156	411.105.156	505.765.525	505.765.525
- In which: Interest expenses	23		-	-	51.235.233	51.235.233
8. The profit or loss from associated companies and joint ventures	24		-	-	-	-
9. Selling expenses	25		262.400.122	262.400.122	345.676.259	345.676.259
10. General and administration expenses	26		1.002.574.551	1.002.574.551	963.638.649	963.638.649
11. Net profit from operating activities {30=20+(21-22)-(25+26)}	30		8.309.355	8.309.355	(78.260.916)	(78.260.916)
12. Other income	31		-	-		
13. Other expenses	32		-	-		
14. Net other profit/(loss) (40=31-32)	40		-	-	-	-
15. Accounting profit/(loss) before tax (50=30+40)	50		8.309.355	8.309.355	(78.260.916)	(78.260.916)
expenses	51		2.078.331	2.078.331		
expenses	52		(416.460)	(416.460)	77.247.395	77.247.395
18. Net profit/(loss) after corporate income tax (60=50-51-52)	60		6.647.484	6.647.484	(155.508.311)	(155.508.311)
19. Basic earnings per share (*)	70					
20. Diluted earnings per share (*)	71					

Chief Accountant



NGUYEN THI THU PHUONG

Binh Duong, April 25, 2025

Director



LAM THANH LAM

SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Direct method)

FIRST QUARTER 2025

Unit: VND

Items	Codes	Notes	Current year		Previous year	
			First quarter	Accumulated	First quarter	Accumulated
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
1. Proceeds from sales and services rendered and other revenues	01		17.613.745.231	17.613.745.231	4.175.606.514	4.175.606.514
2. Expenditures paid to suppliers	02		(11.453.743.965)	(11.453.743.965)	(528.454.585)	(528.454.585)
3. Expenditures paid to employees	03		(1.426.334.320)	(1.426.334.320)	(823.655.680)	(823.655.680)
4. Paid interests	04		-	-	(51.235.233)	(51.235.233)
5. Paid enterprise income tax	05		-	-	-	-
6. Other proceeds from operating activities	06		1.148.260.291	1.148.260.291	435.627.658	435.627.658
7. Other expenditures on operating activities	07		(1.110.415.716)	(1.110.415.716)	(460.728.991)	(460.728.991)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		4.771.511.521	4.771.511.521	2.747.159.683	2.747.159.683
II CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
1. Expenditures on purchase and construction of fixed assets and long-term assets	21		(27.498.130.303)	(27.498.130.303)	-	-
2. Proceeds from disposal or transfer of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		-	-	-	-
3. Expenditures on loans and purchase of debt instruments from other entities	23		(22.600.000.000)	(22.600.000.000)	(2.100.000.000)	(2.100.000.000)
4. Proceeds from lending or repurchase of debt instruments from other entities	24		24.900.000.000	24.900.000.000	2.150.000.000	2.150.000.000
5. Expenditures on equity investments in other entities	25		-	-	-	-
6. Proceeds from equity investment in other entities	26		-	-	-	-
7. Proceeds from interests, dividends and distributed profits	27		68.069.141	68.069.141	178.783.608	178.783.608
Net cash flows from investing activities	30		(25.130.061.162)	(25.130.061.162)	228.783.608	228.783.608
III CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES						
1. Proceeds from issuance of shares and receipt of contributed capital	31		0	0	0	0
2. Repayment of contributed capital and repurchase of stock issued	32		0	0	0	0
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		18.000.000.000	18.000.000.000	0	0
4. Repayment of principal	34		0	0	(3.090.000.000)	(3.090.000.000)
5. Repayment of financial principal	35		0	0	0	0
6. Dividends and profits paid to owners	36					
Net cash flows from financial activities	40		18.000.000.000	18.000.000.000	(3.090.000.000)	(3.090.000.000)
Net cash flows during the fiscal year (50=20+30+40)	50		(2.358.549.641)	(2.358.549.641)	(114.056.709)	(114.056.709)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of fiscal year	60		8.270.746.523	8.270.746.523	2.138.674.648	2.138.674.648
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	61		-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal year	70		5.912.196.882	5.912.196.882	2.024.617.939	2.024.617.939

Chief Accountant



NGUYEN THI THU PHUONG

Binh Duong, April 25, 2025

Director



LAM THANH LAM

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)***1. Company information****1.1. Form of ownership**

Nhi Hiep Brick – Tile Co-operation (“the Company”), operates under the Business Registration Certificate and Tax Identification Number 3700358798 (with the 14th amended registration issued on August 22, 2023) with a charter capital of VND 30,415,420,000, issued by the Business Registration Office of the Department of Planning and Investment of Binh Duong Province.

The Company's charter capital has changed over the years as follows:

First change on July 1, 2002 with charter capital of 11,204,100,000 VND;

Second change on May 5, 2003 with charter capital of 12,324,510,000 VND;

Third change on May 4, 2004 with charter capital of 12,816,970,000 VND;

Fourth change on September 20, 2005 with charter capital of 13,360,610,000 VND;

Fifth change on December 5, 2007 with charter capital of 14,354,790,000 VND;

Sixth change on December 26, 2008 with charter capital of 15,207,710,000 VND;

Seventh change on May 25, 2010 with charter capital of 15,207,710,000 VND;

Eighth change on April 2, 2013 with charter capital of 15,207,710,000 VND;

Ninth change on August 6, 2014 with charter capital of 15,207,710,000 VND;

Tenth change on April 24, 2015 with charter capital of 30,415,420,000 VND;

Eleventh change on October 19, 2017 with charter capital of 30,415,420,000 VND;

Twelveth change on May 27, 2020 with charter capital of 30,415,420,000 VND;

13th change on December 8, 2020 with charter capital of 30,415,420,000 VND;

14th change on August 22, 2023 with charter capital of 30,415,420,000 VND;

The Company's contributed capital as at 31/12/2024 is 30,415,420,000 VND.

Head Office Address: No. 1/8 Quyet Thang Quarter, Binh Thang Ward, Di An City, Binh Duong Province.

1.2. Bussiness fields

The Company's main activity are leasing premises and trading construction materials.

1.3. Principal activities according to the business registration certificate

- Producing high quality construction bricks and tiles of all kinds;
- Trading in other construction materials;
- Loading and unloading of goods (except airport cargo loading and unloading);
- Real estate business, land use rights belonging to the owner, user or tenant; factory space for rent (implemented according to provincial planning);

1.4. Normal operating cycle: 12 months

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)***1.5. Company structure**

The company is an associate of Binh Duong Building Materials & Construction Corporation.

The company has a subsidiary: Song Phan Joint Stock Company.

The Company has taken control of Song Phan Joint Stock Company from June 10, 2016.

Information about subsidiary

- Address: An Binh Hamlet, Song Phan Commune, Ham Tan District, Binh Thuan Province, Vietnam.

- Phone: 0252.3606143

Fax: 0252.3877700

- Charter capital of the Subsidiary: 20,000,000,000 VND, equivalent to 2,000,000 shares.

- Main activities : Producing bricks and tiles

- Ownership ratio of the Parent Company: 99%, equivalent to 1,980,000 shares

- Ratio of voting rights : 99%

The company has a branch in Binh Phuoc: The business operations of stone production at the address of Hamlet 1, Tan Lap Commune, Dong Phu District, Binh Phuoc Province is a dependent accounting unit.

2. Accounting period and accounting currency**2.1. Accounting period**

Annual accounting period commences from 1st January and ends on 31st December.

2.2. Accounting currency

The currency used in accounting records is Vietnam Dong (VND).

3. Accounting Standards and Accounting System**3.1. Accounting system**

The Company applies the Vietnamese accounting system issued under the Ministry of Finance's Circular 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014, Circular 53/2016/TT-BTC dated 21 March 2016 amending and supplementing a number of articles of Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC and Vietnamese Accounting Standards issued by the Ministry of Finance in preparing and presenting the separate financial statements for the fiscal year 2024.

3.2. Form of accounting record

The Company is applying accounting form of general journal.

4. Announcement on compliance with Vietnamese standards and accounting system

The Company applies Vietnamese Accounting Standards and supplement documents issued by the State. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with regulations of each standard and supplement documents as well as with current accounting system.

5. Accounting policies**5.1. Principles for recording cash and cash equivalents**

Recognition of cash: this are the total current cash of the Company at the date of reporting, including cash in fund, demand bank deposits and money in transit.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)*

Recognition of cash equivalents: this item records the short-term investments with maturity less than 3 months from the date investment, has high liquidity, can be converted easily into a certain amount of cash and there is no risk in conversion into cash at the date of reporting.

5.2. Principles of recording financial investments

As investments outside the enterprise to use of capital reasonably as to raise operational efficiency of company: investments in subsidiaries, associated companies, joint ventures, securities investment, and other financial investments, etc.

Classify investments when preparing financial statements according to the following principles:

- Investments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months or within 1 production and business cycle are classified as short-term.
- Investments with a remaining maturity of more than 12 months or more than 1 production and business cycle are classified as long-term.

Trading securities:

The value of securities and other financial instruments held for trading purposes (waiting for increase in price to sell for profit). Trading securities include:

- Shares, bonds listed on securities market;
- Securities and other financial instruments as commercial papers, forward contracts, swap contracts, etc."

Trading securities must be recorded according to original prices. The trading securities shall be recorded when the investors acquire ownership.

The dividends paid in the period before investment date shall be recorded as a decrease in value of investment. When the investor receives additional shares without paying money to joint-stock companies using share premium, the other funds belong to owners' equity or pay dividends in shares, the investor only observes the quantity of additional shares.

Before any share is exchanged, its value must be determined according to fair value on the exchanging date.

When liquidating or transferring trading securities, the cost price shall be determined according to mobile weighted average method, for every type of security.

- **Provision for decline in value of trading securities:** The company may create provision for the probable impairment loss if it is evident that the market value of held for sale securities of the enterprise decline against the book value. The creating or reverting of allowance for decline in value of trading securities shall be carried out at the time in which the financial statement prepared and recorded in financial expenses during the period.

Held-to-maturity investments

These investments do not reflect bonds and debt instruments which are held for trading purpose. Held-to-maturity investments include term deposits (maturity more than 3 months), treasury bills, promissory notes, bonds, preference shares which the issuer is required to re-buy them in a certain time and held to maturity loans to earn profits periodically and other held-to-maturity investments.

Provision for devaluation of held-to-maturity investment

If the reserve of held-to-maturity investments has not been set up as prescribed by law, the Company must evaluate the recovery ability. Where there is a solid evidence that some or all of the investment

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)*

may not be recoverable, the amount of losses must be recognized as financial expenses in the period. This provision or reversal is made at the time of preparing the financial statements. Where the amount of losses cannot be reliably determined, it is not recorded as a decrease in investment but disclosed about the recoverability of the investments in the Notes to the financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries, associated companies, joint ventures:

Investments in subsidiaries, associated companies are accounted under the cost method. Net profits distributed from subsidiaries, associated companies arising after the date of acquisition are recognized in the Income Statement. The other distributed amounts (other than net profit) is considered a recovery of investment and are recorded as deductions investment cost.

As to joint venture activity in the form of business activities jointly controlled and in the form of jointly controlled assets, Company applies the general accounting principles as other normal business activities. In which:

- The company must separately monitor income, expenses related to joint venture activity and allocate to the parties in the joint venture under the joint venture agreement.
 - The company separately monitor the assets contributed to the joint venture, the capital contributed to jointly controlled assets and the general liabilities, individual liabilities arising from joint ventures.
- Expenses directly related to investment activities in joint ventures and associates are recorded as financial expenses in the period.

Investments in equity instruments of other entities

These are investments on equity instruments of other entities without having neither controlling, jointly controlling right nor significant influence over the investee.

Provision for investments: Provision of the investment is made when there are reliable evidences of the diminution in value of those investments at the balance sheet date. Increases and decreases to the provision balance are recorded as finance expense in the separate income statement.

5.3. Principles of recording inventories

Inventory Valuation Principles: Inventories are stated at historical cost. Where the net realizable value is lower than historical cost, inventories must be recorded at net realizable value. The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other directly relevant costs arised in bringing the inventories to their current locations and conditions.

The cost of externally purchased inventories includes the purchase price, non-refundable taxes, transportation, handling, storage costs incurred during the purchase process, and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of inventories.

The cost of inventories produced internally by the entity includes direct material costs, direct labor costs, fixed production overheads, and variable production overheads incurred during the conversion of materials into finished goods.

Costs excluded from the historical cost of inventories are:

- Trade discounts and discounts on purchased goods due to improperly purchased goods and quality.
- Cost of raw materials, labor costs and other production and business expenses incurred above the normal level.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)*

- Cost of inventory preservation excluding the cost of inventory preservation necessary for the next production process and the cost of inventory preservation incurred during the purchase process.
- Selling expenses.
- General and administrative expenses.

Method of determining inventories costs at the end of the period: The cost of inventories at the end of the period is calculated by weighted average method.

Method of accounting inventories: The Company applies the perpetual declaration method to account for inventories.

Provision for obsolete inventories: The amount of provision for devaluation of inventories is made equal to the difference between the historical cost of inventories and their net realizable value.

5.4. Principles of recording trade receivables

All receivables must be recorded in detail by aging, by each client and in original currency and other details depending on the management request of the Company.

The classification of receivables must be managed as follows:

- Trade receivables: commercial receivable arising from trading activities between the Company and its buyers: selling goods, rendering services, disposal of assets, exported receivable of consigner through the consignee;
- Other receivables: receivables neither commercial nor relevant to trading activities.

For the preparation of financial statements, the receivables must be classified as follows:

- Having maturity not exceeding 12 months or 01 normal production period are recorded as short-term.
- Having maturity over 12 months or 01 normal production period are recorded as long-term.

Provision for doubtful debts: Provision for bad debts represents the expected loss of value of receivables that are likely to not be paid by customers for receivables at the time of reporting.

5.5. Principles for recording and depreciating fixed assets, investment properties

Principles for recording tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets, investment properties

Tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets, investment properties are recorded at historical cost. During the using process, tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets, investment properties are tracked in detail at historical cost, accumulated depreciation or amortisation and net book value.

Historical cost of financial lease fixed assets are recognized at fair value of the leased properties or at present value of the minimum lease payment (in case the fair value is higher than the present value of the minimum lease payment) plus the initial costs directly related to the financial leasing activity.

The Company depreciates fixed assets, investment real estate into operation and production expense with those assets related to operation and production.

Depreciation method for tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets and investment properties: Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line method.

The useful life are estimated as follows:

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)*

- Buildings, structures	4-25	years
- Machinery, equipment	5-15	years
- Transportation equipments	5- 8	years
- Office equipment and managing furniture	10	years
- Intangible fixed asset is long-term land use right	49	years

5.6. Principle of capitalization of borrowing costs and other expenses

Principle of capitalization of borrowing costs: Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the investment in the construction or production of a work-in-progress are included in the value of the asset (capitalized), including interest on the loan, allocation of discounts or premium when issuing bonds, additional costs incurred related to process of loan procedures.

Capitalization of borrowing costs will be suspended for periods during which investment in construction or production of a work-in-progress is disrupted, unless such interruption is necessary.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ends when substantially necessary activities for the preparation of the work-in-progress asset for its intended use or sale when it have been completed. Borrowing costs incurred will be recorded as production and business expenses in the period when incurred.

Income arising from the temporary investment of separate loans pending their use for the purpose of obtaining work-in-progress assets, must be deducted (-) from borrowing costs incurred when capitalizing.

Borrowing costs capitalized during the period must not exceed the total amount of borrowing costs incurred during the period. Loan interests and discount or premium allocations capitalized in each period must not exceed the actual interest incurred and the discount or premium allocations for that period.

Principle of capitalization of other expenses:

Principle of capitalization of prepaid expenses: Prepaid expenses allocated to investment in capital construction, renovation and upgrading of fixed assets during the period are capitalized into fixed assets being invested or renovated or upgraded.

Principles of capitalization of other expenses: Other expenses in service of investment in capital construction, renovation and upgrading of fixed assets in the period are capitalized into fixed assets being invested or renovated or upgraded.

5.7. Principles of recording prepaid expenses

The calculation and allocation of prepaid expenses to operating expenses for each accounting period must be based on nature and extent of each type of expenses to select appropriate and consistent method and criteria.

Each prepaid expense incurred shall be kept records in details, and allocated to objects subject to expenses of each accounting period and residual expenses, which have not been allocated to expenses

The prepaid expenses of great value to be allocated in the quarters, but with maturity less than 01 fiscal year, or within a normal production cycle they are recognized as short-term prepaid expenses, other expenses prepaid expenses over 12 months or over a normal production cycle is presented as

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)*

long-term prepaid expenses.

5.8. Principles of recording payables**Principle of recognition**

All payables are monitored in detail by remaining payment term, by payable object, type of payable original currency and other details depending on the management request of the Company.

The classification of payables is made according to the following principles:

- Trade payables include commercial payables arising from transactions of purchases of goods, services, assets and payables when importing though consiger;
- Other payables include non-trade payable, not related to buying – selling transactions

Classification of payables when preparing the financial statements according to the following principles:

- Accounts payable with the remaining payment period not exceeding 12 months or within a production and business cycle are classified as short-term.
- Accounts payable with remaining payment period of more than 12 months or more than 1 business cycle are classified as long-term.

5.9. Principles of accrued expenses

Accrued expenses include those made for goods, services received from suppliers in the accounting year but not yet paid due to the lack of receipts or supporting documents, are recognised as manufacturing and operating expense in the reporting year based on the term stated in the respective contract.

5.10. Principles of recording owner's equity

Owner's equity is stated at actually contributed capital of owners and monitored detailed each organization, individual to participate in contribution of capital.

When the investment license defining the charter capital of the enterprise is determined in foreign currency equivalent to an Vietnam dong amount, determining the contributed capital by investors in foreign currencies is based on the amount of foreign currency actually contributed.

In case of receipt of contributed capital in asset, owner's capital must be recorded an increase according to revaluated prices of assets accepted by capital contributors. Intangible assets such as brands, trademarks, trade names, rights of development of projects ... shall only be recorded an increase the contributed capital if relevant law provisions allow.

"For joint-stock company, contributed capital of the shareholders is recorded according to actual price of stock issuance, but is recorded in detail in two separate criterions:

- Contributions from owners are recorded according to par value of shares;
- Share premium shall record the difference between the par value and issue price of shares."

In addition, share premium shall record the difference between price of repurchasing of treasury stocks and the re-issue price of treasury stocks.

Option of conversion of bonds into shares arising when company issue bonds that can be converted into a certain number of shares shall be prescribed in issuance plan. The value of the capital

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component of the convertible bond is defined as the difference between the total sums received from the issuance of convertible bonds and the value of the debt component of convertible bonds. At the time of initial recording, the value of stock options of convertible bonds is recorded separately in owner's capital. At the bond maturity, accountants shall record this option as capital stock premium.

Other capital shall record operating capital set up additionally from the result of business activities or given as gifts, presents, financing and asset revaluation (according to current regulations).

5.11. Principles of recording revenue

Revenue from sale of goods should be recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement as a neither owner nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- The economic benefits associated with the transaction of goods sold have flown or will flow to the Company;
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction of goods sold can be measured reliably.

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the outcome of that transaction can be measured reliably. Where a transaction involving the rendering of services is attributable to several periods, each period's revenue should be recognised by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably;
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

The stage of completion of a transaction may be determined by surveys of work completed method.

Principles of revenue recognition from financial income: Revenue arising from interest, dividends, distributed profits and other financial incomes is recognized when the following two (2) conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

- It is probable to get economic benefits from the transaction;
- The revenue can be measured reliably.

Principles of revenue recognition from other income

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)*

This account is used to record other income, revenues not from operating activity of business: revenues from transferring, liquidating fixed assets; collecting contractual fine from customer; Collecting compensation of third parties in order to make up lost assets; collecting doubtful debts which have been written off; collecting doubtful debts which have been written off; revenues in cash or in kind from gifts donated by organization individuals; etc.

5.12. Recognition of cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold record cost of goods, products, services, investment property, costs of production of construction products which are sold during the period and costs relating to business of investment property, etc.

For the value of inventory lost, accountants must account immediately into the cost price of goods sold after deducting compensation (if any).

For the cost of direct materials consumed in excess of normal level, labor costs, fixed manufacturing overhead costs not allocated to the value of products in stock, accountants must account into the cost price of goods sold after deducting compensation (if any) even if products, goods have not been determined to be consumed.

5.13. Recognition of financial expenses

Recognition of financial expenses:

- Expenses or losses relating to financial investment activities;
- The cost of lending and borrowing;
- Loss due to foreign exchange differences arising from transactions relating to foreign currencies;
- Provision for decline in value of trading securities.

The above items are recorded by the total amount arising within the period without compensation to financial revenue.

5.14. Recognition of selling expenses, general administration expenses

Selling expenses is used to record expenses actually incurred in process of selling products, goods, providing services.

General administration expenses is used to record overhead costs of business including salary expenses of business' administrative staffs, such as salary social insurance, medical insurance, labor union expenses, unemployment insurance of administrative staff; expenses of office materials; labor instruments; depreciation of fixed assets used for administration, lease rent, licence tax, provision for bad debts; outsourced services; other cash expenses.

5.15. Recognition of current corporate income tax expense, deferred corporate income tax expenses

Current corporate income tax expense is determined based on taxable profit and corporate income tax rate applied in the current year.

Deferred income tax expense is calculated basing on deductible temporary differences, taxable temporary differences and income tax rate.

5.16. Financial instruments

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)***Financial assets**

According to the Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC dated 06 November 2009, the Company classifies financial assets as below:

- Financial assets which are classified at fair value through the Income Statement are a financial asset held for trading or classified into fair value group through the Income statement at the initial recognition;
- Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets, including fixed or determinable payments, and fixed maturity which the Company is willing and able to hold till maturity date;
- Loans and receivables are the non-derivative financial assets, including fixed or determinable payments, and non-listed in an listed market;
- Financial assets available for sale are non-derivative financial assets which are determined as available for sale or not classified in any of the other categories. These assets are measured at fair value through the Income statement, including held-to-maturity investment, loans and receivables.

The classification of these financial assets depends on the purpose and nature of financial assets and is determined at the initial recognition.

The financial assets of the Company include cash and short-term deposits, receivables, other receivables, loans and listed and non-listed financial instruments.

The financial assets are recognized at the acquisition date and stopped being recognized at the selling date. All financial assets are initially recognized at cost plus directly attributable costs relevant to the issue and purchase.

Financial liabilities and owner's equity instruments

Financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities or owner's equity instruments at the initial recognition in accordance with their natures and definitions.

According to the Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC dated 06 November 2009, the Company classifies financial liabilities as below:

- Financial liabilities which are recognized at fair value through the Income Statement are held for trading or classified in fair value group through the Income Statement at the initial recognition;
- Financial liabilities are determined by its allocated cost is determined by the value of the initial recognition minus the original repayment, plus or minus the accumulative allocations by the actual interest rate method of the difference between the initial recognition value and maturity value, subtract deductions (directly or through the use of a provision account) cause of reducing the value or irrecoverableness.

The classification of financial liabilities depends on the purpose and nature of the financial assets and is determined at initial recognition.

The financial liabilities of the Company include payables, other payables, borrowings and debts.

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at cost plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Owner's equity instrument: A contract demonstrates the remaining value of Company's assets after deducting all obligations.

Offsetting of financial instruments: Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with each other and presented net amount on the Balance Sheet if and only if the Company has a legal right to offset the recognised amounts and an intention to settle on a net basis, or to recognise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Currency unit is represented by VND unless it is noted by other currency)

6. Additional information regarding items on consolidated balance sheet and consolidated income statement.

6.1. Cash and cash equivalents	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Cash on hand	154.706.413	281.610.031
Cash in banks	757.490.469	689.136.492
Cash in transit		
Cash equivalents	5.000.000.000	7.300.000.000
Total	5.912.196.882	8.270.746.523

6.2. Financial investments

a) Trading securities	Ending balance			Beginning balance		
	Cost	Fair value	Provision	Cost	Fair value	Provision
- Total value of shares	26.044.046	3.437.100	22.606.946	26.044.046	3.437.100	22.606.946
+ Other shares	26.044.046	3.437.100	22.606.946	26.044.046	3.437.100	22.606.946
b) Held to maturity investments	Ending balance			Beginning balance		
	Original cost		Book value	Original cost		Book value
b1) Short-term						
Term deposits				-		
c) Equity investments in other entities	Ending balance			Beginning balance		
	Cost	Fair value	Provision	Cost	Fair value	Provision
- Investments In subsidiaries	20.643.001.585	20.643.001.585		20.643.001.585	20.643.001.585	

6.3. Short-term trade receivables

Description	Ending balance	Beginning balance
a) Short-term trade receivables		
- Other subjects	774.515.478	478.277.095
- Thanh Cong Construction Materials Company Limited - Binh Th	421.080.408	421.080.408
- Hong Tin Binh Phuoc Company Limited		
- Hong Tin Binh Duong Concrete Company Limited	1.078.367.598	1.255.274.598
- DAI LOC PHAT CONSTRUCTION-TRADING-SERVICE JOINT STOCK COMPANY	1.872.528.679	695.811.776
- HOANG VIET CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORTATION SERVICES COMPANY LIMITED	40.785.181	280.785.181
- THE GIOI NHA CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS JOINT STOCK COMPANY	385.315.990	788.295.099
- GREEN CONCRETE COMPANY LIMITED	1.125.555.968	2.318.365.798
b) Long-term trade receivables		
c) Trade receivables from related parties		

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Binh Duong Building Materials & Construction Corporation	1.407.184.350	
Total	7.105.333.652	6.237.889.955

6.4. Advances to suppliers

Description	Ending balance	Beginning balance
a) Short-term advances to suppliers		
- Others	10.573.458	10.573.458
Total	10.573.458	10.573.458
b) Long-term advances to suppliers		
c) Advances to suppliers from related parties		
Total	-	-

6.5. Other receivables

Description	Ending balance		Beginning balance	
	Cost	Provision	Cost	Provision
a) Short-term				
- Accrued interest on term deposit	15.671.200		17.753.500	
- Loan to Song Phan Joint Stock Company	2.550.000.000		2.550.000.000	
- Expenses paid on behalf of others;				
- Others	556.990.600		305.938.600	
Total	3.122.661.800		2.873.692.100	
a) Long-term				
- Must recover from privatization;				
Total				
Total (a+b)	3.122.661.800		2.873.692.100	

6.6. Inventories

Description	Ending balance		Beginning balance	
	Cost	Provision	Cost	Provision
- Goods in transit	1.194.074.093			
- Raw materials	239.892.195	24.895.660	73.899.678	24.895.660
- Tools and supplies	4.285.000		4.285.000	
- Work in progress				
- Finished goods	61.192.534	20.996.686	71.703.266	24.032.544
- Goods	3.559.838.121		3.618.278.536	
Total	5.059.281.943	45.892.346	3.768.166.480	48.928.204

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**6.7. Prepaid expenses**

Description	Ending balance	Beginning balance
a) Short-term		
- Others	1.269.035.135	848.877.501
Total (a)	1.269.035.135	848.877.501
b) Long-term		
- <u>Other items:</u>		
+ Others	584.186.356	548.217.625
Total (b)	584.186.356	548.217.625

6.8. Increase, decrease in tangible fixed assets

Items	Buildings, structures	Machinery, equipment	Office equipment and furniture	Transportation equipment	Total
Historical cost					
Beginning balance	1.773.048.507	60.196.677.677	-	760.381.615	62.730.107.799
- Purchases					
- Finished capital investment					
- Others increase					
- Conversion into investment properties					
- Liquidating, disposing					-
- Others decrease					
Ending balance	1.773.048.507	60.196.677.677	-	760.381.615	62.730.107.799
Accumulated depreciation					
Beginning balance	1.739.219.366	2.392.242.195	-	205.144.628	4.336.606.189
- Depreciation in the year	6.310.632	1.256.250.000		23.761.926	1.286.322.558
- Others increase					
- Conversion into investment properties					
- Liquidating, disposing					-
- Others decrease					-
Ending balance	1.745.529.998	3.648.492.195	-	228.906.554	5.622.928.747
Net book value					
Beginning	33.829.141	57.804.435.482	-	555.236.987	58.393.501.610
Ending	27.518.509	56.548.185.482	-	531.475.061	57.107.179.052

6.9. Increase or decrease in finance lease fixed assets

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Items	Long-term land use right				Total
Historical cost					
Beginning balance	860.470.113				860.470.113

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Purchases					
- Tạo ra từ nội bộ DN					
- Others decrease					
Ending balance	860.470.113				860.470.113
Accumulated amortisation					
Beginning balance	352.239.751				352.239.751
- Depreciation in the year	4.576.968				4.576.968
- Others increase					
- Liquidating, disposing					
- Others decrease					
Ending balance	356.816.719				356.816.719
Net book value					
Beginning	508.230.362				508.230.362
Ending	503.653.394				503.653.394

6.10. Increase, decrease in investment properties

Items	Beginning balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending balance
Investment properties for rent				
Historical cost				
Land use right	1.999.184.634			1.999.184.634
Buildings				
Buildings and Land use rights				
Infrastructure				
Accumulated amortisation				
Land use right	818.381.002	10.633.962		829.014.964
Buildings				
Buildings and Land use rights				
Infrastructure				
Net book value				
Land use right	1.180.803.632			1.170.169.670
Buildings				
Buildings and Land use rights				
Infrastructure				

6.11. Short-term trade payables

Description	Ending balance		Beginning balance	
	Value	Recoverable value	Value	Recoverable value

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a) Other short-term payables	1.737.747.676	1.737.747.676	649.458.702	649.458.702
- THANH LE CORPORATION	-	-	27.400.000.000	27.400.000.000
b) Payables for related parties				
- Binh Duong Building Materials & Construction Corporation	9.417.943.063	9.417.943.063	3.930.591.082	3.930.591.082
- Nui Nho Stone Joint Stock Company	6.632.188.985	6.632.188.985	5.327.492.814	5.327.492.814
Total (a+b)	17.787.879.724	17.787.879.724	37.307.542.598	37.307.542.598

6.12. Short-term prepayments from customers

Description	Ending balance		Beginning balance	
	Value	Recoverable value	Value	Recoverable value
Short-term prepayments from customers to buy stone	272.582.511	272.582.511	49.392.777	49.392.777
Total	272.582.511	272.582.511	49.392.777	49.392.777

6.13. Tax and amounts of receivables, payables to the state

Description	Beginning balance		Payables in quarter	Paid in quarter	Ending balance	
	Receivables tax	Payables tax			Receivables tax	Payables tax
- Value Added Tax of Nhi Hiep						
- Corporate Income Tax	184.177.549		2.078.331		182.099.218	
- Personal Income Tax		7.523.647	5.088.192	7.349.508		5.262.331
- License tax		-	4.000.000	4.000.000		-
Total	184.177.549	7.523.647	11.166.523	11.349.508	182.099.218	5.262.331

6.14. Accrued expenses

Description	Ending balance	Beginning balance
a) Short-term	85.000.000	85.000.000
Other advance expenses	85.000.000	85.000.000
b) Long-term	-	-
- Loan interest		
Total (a+b)	85.000.000	85.000.000

6.15. Other payables

Description	Ending balance	Beginning balance
a) Short-term		
- Trade union fund	14.011.800	27.033.200
- Others	1.297.688.984	636.397.929
Total	1.311.700.784	663.431.129

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

b) Long-term	-	-
Total		

6.16. Loans and obligations under finance leases

Description	Ending balance		Increase	Decrease	Beginning balance	
	Value	The number has the ability to repay the			Value	Recoverable value
a) Short-term loans (Detailed by term)				-	-	-
Total						
b) Long-term loan at Vietinbank - Binh Duong Branch	18.000.000.000	18.000.000.000	18.000.000.000			
Total	18.000.000.000	18.000.000.000	18.000.000.000	-	-	-

6.17. Owner's equity**a) Changes in owners' equity**

Description	Owner's contributed capital	Development and investment fund	Other owner's contributed capital fund	Capital of non-controlling shareholders	Undistributed profit after tax	Total
Previous beginning balance	30.415.420.000	209.074.994	23.242.692.505	-	9.191.767.725	63.058.955.224
- Increase in capital						-
- Profits increased/ (decreased) in the period					747.071.367	747.071.367
- Other increases						-
- Decrease in capital						-
- Other decreases (dividend, bonus)					(46.238.800)	(46.238.800)
Previous ending balance (Current beginning balance)	30.415.420.000	209.074.994	23.242.692.505	-	9.892.600.292	63.759.787.791
- Increase in capital						-
- Profits increased/ (decreased) in the period					6.647.484	6.647.484
- Other increases						-
- Decrease in capital						-
- Other decreases (dividend, bonus)						-
Ending Balance	30.415.420.000	209.074.994	23.242.692.505	-	9.899.247.776	63.766.435.275

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

b) Details of owner's equity	Ending balance	Beginning balance
- Binh Duong Building Materials & Construction Corporation	9.137.940.000	9.137.940.000
- Nui Nho Stone Joint Stock Company	5.952.420.000	5.952.420.000
- Other shareholders	15.325.060.000	15.325.060.000
Total	30.415.420.000	30.415.420.000

c) Capital transactions with owners and dividend and profit distribution	Current year	Previous year
- Owner's investment capital	30.415.420.000	30.415.420.000
- Profit payable to owner	0	0

d) Stocks	Ending balance	Beginning balance
- Quantity of circulation stocks	3.041.542	3.041.542
+ Common stocks	3.041.542	3.041.542
+ Preferred stocks		

Par value per stock: 10.000 VND/stock

d) Dividends

- Dividends have been announced	
+ Dividends declared on common shares	0%
+ Dividends announced on preferred shares	None
- Cumulative preferred stock dividends have not been recorded	None

**e) Funds**

- Investment and Development Fund	23.242.692.505
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6.18. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax payables

Description	Ending balance	Beginning balance
a. Deferred income tax assets		
- Corporate income tax rates used for determination of value of deferred income tax assets	20%	20%
- Deferred income tax assets related to deductible temporary differences		
Deferred income tax assets		
b- Deferred income tax payables	Ending balance	Beginning balance
- Corporate income tax rates used for determination of value of deferred income tax payables	20%	20%
- Deferred income tax payables arising from taxable temporary differences	3.134.240	3.550.700
- Balance of deferred income tax payables		

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**7. Additional information for items shown in the separate income statement****7.1. Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services**

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year
- Revenue from sales of good		
+ Revenue from selling goods (brick + stone + sand)	13.422.700.227	2.677.781.983
+ Revenue from stone		102.128.051
+ Revenue from brick and tiles	12.600.000	
- Revenue from stone processing	3.360.983.402	
- Revenue from service rendered (for rent commercial spa)	1.820.561.873	1.310.830.275
Total	18.616.845.502	4.090.740.309

7.2. Cost of goods sold and services rendered

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year
Cost of goods sold		
+ Cost of finished stone		119.068.197
+ Cost of finished brick and tile	10.510.732	
- Cost of goods sold (brick+stone+sand)	12.462.475.656	2.545.337.154
- Cost of the ice grinding service	3.839.181.218	
- Cost of service rendered	736.616.911	130.527.529
- Reversal of provisions for inventory devaluation	(3.035.858)	
- Các khoản ghi giảm giá vốn hàng bán.		
Total	17.045.748.659	2.794.932.880

7.3. Financial income

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year
- Interest on deposits and loans	113.292.341	441.012.088
- Others		
Total	113.292.341	441.012.088

7.4. Financial expenses

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year
- Loan interests	-	51.235.233
- Provision / (Reversing) for long-term financial investments	411.105.156	51.865.952
- Loss in securities trading		402.664.340
Total	411.105.156	505.765.525

7.5. Selling expenses, general and administration expenses

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year
a) Selling expenses		

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Payroll expenses	214.021.000	240.125.622
- Other expenses	48.379.122	105.550.637
Total	262.400.122	345.676.259
	-	-
b) General and administration expenses		
- Expenses of administrative staffs	610.730.512	705.080.460
- Other expenses	391.844.039	258.558.189
Total	1.002.574.551	963.638.649
	-	-
c) Reductions in selling expenses and administrative expenses		
Cộng	-	-
Total (a+b-c)	1.264.974.673	1.309.314.908

7.6. Other income

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year
- Liquidation of fixed assets	-	
- Others		
Total	-	

7.7. Other expenses

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year*
- Net book value of fixed assets and costs of liquidation fixed assets;	-	
- Penalty expenses		
Total	-	-

7.8. Productions cost by items

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year
7.8.1. Productions cost by items		
- Raw materials	1.253.285.112	21.628.188
- Labor	1.283.551.761	945.206.082
- Depreciation expenses	1.290.899.526	32.107.860
- Expenses from outsourcing services	1.027.061.401	213.909.266
- Other expenses by cash	159.644.375	96.463.512
Total	5.014.442.175	1.309.314.908

7.9. Current corporate income tax expenses

Description	First quarter of the current year	First quarter of the previous year
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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Corporate Income Tax expenses in respect of the taxable profit for the current year	2.078.331	
Total	2.078.331	-

8.1. The actual amount of money borrowed.First quarter of the current yearFirst quarter of the previous year

- Money received from loans according to the usual agreement

18.000.000.000

-

8.2. The amount of money that has been paid back from the principal loan during the periodFirst quarter of the current yearFirst quarter of the previous year

- The principal repayment of the loan according to the usual agreement

-

9. Other information**9.1. Potential debts, commitments and other financial information: None.****9.2.. Events after the balance sheet date: None.****9.3. Related parties information****9.3.1. Related parties****Related parties****Relationship**

- Binh Duong Building Materials & Construction Corporation

Major shareholder

- Nui Nho Stone Joint Stock Company

Major shareholder

- Song Phan Joint Stock Company

Subsidiary

- Significant transactions with the related parties during the quarter were as follows:Related partiesTransactions contentFirst quarter of the current yearFirst quarter of the previous year**Binh Duong Building Materials & Construction Corporation**

Sales of goods

3.697.081.743

Receipt of goods

2.289.897.393

Purchases of materials, goods and services

11.107.826.468

2.342.686.141

Paid for materials, goods and services

5.620.474.487

17.114.590

Nui Nho Stone Joint Stock Company

Sales of goods

Receipt of goods

Purchases of materials, goods and services

5.141.621.515

Paid for materials, goods and services

3.836.925.344

Song Phan Joint Stock CompanyFirst quarter of the current yearFirst quarter of the previous year

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Receivable of loan interest	29.552.000	44.304.100
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As of the end of the fiscal quarter, the debt situation between the Company and related parties is as follows

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>Transactions content</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Binh Duong Building Materials & Construction Corporation			
	Sales of goods	1.407.184.350	
	Purchases of goods	9.417.943.063	3.930.591.082
Nui Nho Stone Joint Stock Company			
	Sales of goods		-
	Purchases of goods	6.632.188.985	5.327.492.814
Song Phan Joint Stock Company			
	Loan	2.550.000.000	2.550.000.000
	Loan interest	118.346.600	88.794.600

10. Comparative figures

Comparative figures are figures of the 2024 separate financial statements ending December 31, 2024 that have been audited.

Comparative figures on the separate financial statements are figures on separate financial statements of the same period of the previous year.

Chief Accountant



NGUYEN THI THU PHUONG

Binh Duong, April 25, 2025

Director



LAM THANH LAM